

REMARKS

The Office action mailed on 21 April 2004 (Paper No. 11) has been carefully considered. Allowance of claims 1, 2 and 4 thru 7 in paragraph 7 of the final Office action is appreciated. Claims 1, 2 and 4 thru 20 remain pending in the application.

In paragraph 2 of the Office action, the Examiner objected to claims 8 thru 20 under 35 U.S.C. §1.75(d) as allegedly having no support in the disclosure or the specification to show the claims as recited. Specifically, the Examiner noted that Figures 4 and 6 of the drawings show “that the hole 91 is apparently sealed on both sides, [whereas] the claims 8 and 20 recites [*sic*] ‘a through hole’ communicating with both the pack and the receptacle” (quoting from page 2, lines 6-8 of the Office action). The Examiner also noted that, “while items 80 and 90 point to the same unit, the items are claimed to be oil pack and pack holder, respectively” (quoting from page 2, lines 8-9 of the Office action). The Examiner is correct in both respects.

Therefore, Figure 4 is being corrected to show that the pouring inlet 72 is open at both ends. In addition, Figure 4 is being corrected to show that the oil pack 80 is closed at the left end (identified by reference numeral 83).

With respect to the apparent confusion regarding reference numerals 80 and 90, Figure 4 is being corrected to indicate that reference numeral 90 identifies the pack holder

located to the right of the oil pack 80. This change, and the other changes to Figure 4, are supported by the specification, as originally filed, and thus do not constitute the insertion of “new matter” into the application.

Specifically, page 5, line 20 - page 6, line 1 of the specification states that oil pack 80 is a bag-type pack made of two sheets of flexible material, “the edges of which are fused together to form a closed portion 83 and an open end 82” (quoting from page 5, line 20- page 6, line 1 of the specification. Furthermore, the specification states that a “through hole 91 is formed in a holding member 93, a supporting portion 95, and an extended portion 98 of pack holder 90” (quoting from page 6, lines 9-10 of the specification). Thus, the changes to Figure 4 are fully supported by the specification, as originally filed.

Figure 6 is also being corrected in a similar manner. That is, the bent path 199 is now being shown as having an open end 182 and a through hole 191. These changes are supported by the specification, as originally filed, which states that the “pack holder 190 is formed so that a path of a through hole 191 communicating [with] both cooling liquid receptacle 71 of coupler 70 and the inside of a closed portion 183 of an oilpack 180 is bent at a right angle within pack holder 190” (quoting from page 7, lines 17-19 of the original specification). In addition, the specification states that an “open end 182 of oil pack 180 is attached to a bent portion 199 of pack holder 190” (quoting from page 8, line 1 of the original specification). Thus, it is clear that the changes to Figure 6 are fully supported by the

specification, as originally filed, and do not constitute the insertion of “new matter” into the application. Furthermore, as a result of the correction of Figures 4 and 6, the objection to claims 8 thru 20 should no longer apply, and should be withdrawn.

Formal Figures 4 and 6 which incorporate the above mentioned changes accompany this Response. Entry of accompanying formal Figures 4 and 6, and confirmation of the entry in writing in the next Office action, are respectfully requested.

In paragraph 4 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 8 thru 12, 14 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §102 for alleged anticipation by Jung, U.S. Patent No. 6,456,341. In paragraph 6 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 13, 18 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over “Jung et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6,130,497” (quoting from page 6, line 10 of the Office action). In paragraph 8 of the Office action, the Examiner objected to claims 15 thru 17 for dependency upon a rejected base claim, but stated that these claims would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. For the reasons stated below, it is submitted that the invention recited in the claims, as now amended, is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 or §103.

First, with respect to the rejection of claims 13, 18 and 19 set forth above, it appears that the Examiner intended to reject those claims under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged

unpatentability over Jung, U.S. Patent No. 6,456,341. This assumption is based on the fact that, in the detailed basis for the rejection set forth on pages 6 and 7 of the Office action, all of the references are to figures and elements of Jung '341. In addition, the presumption is based on the fact that claims 13, 18 and 19 are dependent, either directly or indirectly, from independent claim 8, which is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 for alleged anticipation by Jung '341. Thus, if the Examiner intended to apply U.S. Patent No. 6,130,497 of Takazawa *et al.* against claims 13, 18 and 19, the rejection would necessarily have to be a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 based on a combination of Jung '341 with Takazawa *et al.* '497.

Accordingly, based on the above considerations, the remarks set forth below will be based on the presumption that claims 13, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over Jung '341.

Turning to consideration of the rejection of claims 8 thru 12, 14 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §102 for alleged anticipation by Jung '341, the Examiner apparently sees the following correspondence between the elements of independent claim 8 and the disclosure of Jung '341:

Claimed Elements	Elements of Jung '341
CRT	CRT 50
lens	lens 60
coupler	coupler 70
inlet	coolant injection hole 72
pack unit	elements 80, 85 and 87
pack holder	cap 80
through hole	inlet 72

With respect to the recitation of the pack unit in claim 8, that element is recited as including a pack, a pack holder disposed between the pack and the inlet, and a through hole formed inside the pack holder and communicating with both pack and the receptacle. Considering Figures 5 and 7 of Jung '341, it would appear that the Examiner views the holder 85 of Figure 7 as corresponding to the pack, and the cap 80 as corresponding to the pack holder disposed between the pack and the inlet (coolant injection hole 72 in Figures 5 and 7). In addition, the Examiner apparently sees the coolant injection hole 72 as corresponding to the through hole formed inside the pack holder (cap 80), and communicating with both the pack (holder 85) and the receptacle (the area identified by a "C" in Figure 5 of Jung '341).

However, that correspondence of elements does not meet the requirements of claim 8. Specifically, if cap 80 corresponds to the recited pack holder, it cannot be said that the

“pack holder” (cap 80) has a “through hole formed inside said pack holder and communicating with both said pack and said receptacle” (quoting from the last two lines of claim 8). This is due to the fact that the cap 80 is a solid element with no means (that is, no hole or holes) for establishing communication between the inlet 72 and the holder 85. In fact, the specification of Jung ‘341 expressly teaches away from such an arrangement by stating “that the oil cap 80 and the coolant injection hole 72 can continue to form a seal” (quoting from column 3, lines 53-57 of Jung ‘341).

In addition, it is noted that the Examiner’s analysis calls for the coolant injection hole 72 to correspond to both the “inlet” and the “through hole” recited in claim 8. In contrast, claim 8 clearly specifies that the “inlet” and the “through hole” are separate elements of the claim, the “inlet” being formed on one side of the coupler, and the “through hole” being part of the pack unit and, as previously stated, being formed inside the pack holder and communicating with both the pack and the receptacle.

For the above reasons, it is submitted that claim 8 is clearly not subject to rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 for alleged anticipation. However, since Jung ‘341 does not suggest any modification of its arrangement so as to arrive at the arrangement recited in claim 8, and since Jung ‘341 in fact teaches away from the provision of a through hole which communicates with both the pack and the receptacle (*see* the above discussion relative to the seal provided by the cap 80, citing column 3, lines 53-57 of Jung ‘341), it cannot be said that

claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged obviousness in view of Jung '341.

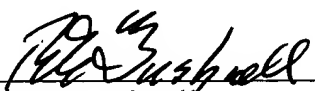
Turning to consideration of claim 20, the same argument applies to the rejection of claim 20 under 35 U.S.C. §102 for alleged anticipation by Jung '341. That is to say, the table of correspondence between the claimed elements and elements disclosed in Jung '341, as set forth above relative to the Examiner's analysis of claim 8, applies equally to the Examiner's analysis relative to claim 20. In particular, the Examiner cites coupler 70 as corresponding to the coupler recited in claim 20. However, the coupler recited in claim 20 is stated to have an inlet, with respect to which the Examiner cites coolant injection hole 72 as corresponding to the recited inlet. However, further on in the analysis (*see* the bottom of page 5 of the Office action), the Examiner cites the coolant injection hole 72 as also corresponding to the claimed "through hole" which is recited as being formed on a first end and a second end of the pack holder which, according to the Examiner, corresponds to the cap 80 of Jung '341. In this regard, further inconsistency arises from the fact that, as seen in Figure 6, the coolant injection hole 72 is not a part of, or formed on the first end and second end of, the cap 80 which, according to the Examiner, corresponds to the pack holder.

For these reasons, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 for direct anticipation by Jung '341 is clearly inappropriate. However, for the same reasons stated above relative to claim 8, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged obviousness in view of Jung '341 is also inappropriate.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the claims of this application are in condition for allowance, and early issuance thereof is solicited. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicant's attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Response.

Respectfully submitted,


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